

Urban District of Heanor

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1947

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P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).  
Medical Officer of Health.

A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.S.I.,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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HEANOR

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# Heanor Urban District Council

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**1947.**

*Chairman of the Council:* COUNCILLOR F. E. BROWN.

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR L. SHIPLEY.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman:* COUNCILLOR MRS. F. E. SHIPLEY, C.C.

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR A. BARNES.

COUN. W. BELFIELD.

„ F. E. BROWN.

„ J. CLARKE.

„ H. ENGLAND.

„ A. FLINT.

„ MRS. P. HART.

„ T. HORSLEY.

„ H. B. HUNT.

„ T. HUNT.

COUN. J. J. LILLEY.

„ MRS. D. NEAL, J.P., C.C.

„ J. H. NEAL.

„ H. E. PARKIN.

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„ L. SHIPLEY, J.P., C.C.

„ J. T. SMITH.

„ J. W. WHITE.

„ C. B. WOOD, J.P., C.C.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

(a) (b) P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

(a) A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

(a) H. W. JEFFORD, CERT.S.I.J.B., M.S.I.A.

*Clerks :* S. B. PARKIN and S. V. WARD.

*Shops Inspector :* C. G. BASSFORD.

*Rodent Operative :* T. ANTCLIFFE.

*Nurses under the Derbyshire C.C. Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and  
Tuberculosis Regulations :*

MISS B. S. STEVENS.

MISS E. WEBB.

(a) Salaries contributed to under Exchequer Grants.

(b) Part time.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**FOR**  
**THE YEAR 1947**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Heanor Urban District Council.

Madam and Gentlemen,

During the year under review, the population increased by 450 and now stands at 23,720. The birth rate increased from 18.9 in 1946 to 22.93, which is the highest for a number of years. The death rate decreased from 10.48 in 1946 to 10.20. The infantile mortality rate dropped by over fifty per cent and was 29 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality is a sensitive index of the state of the public health. I am glad to report that only one infantile death arose from premature birth as against eight for the previous year.

The maternal mortality rate was lower than that of the previous year, being 1.77 as against 2.20 per 1,000 total births. No deaths arose from typhoid or paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, small pox, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever or puerperal sepsis.

There was a considerable epidemic of measles and during the year 479 cases were notified. There was one death. None of the cases was removed to hospital. The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was 60 of which 29 were removed to hospital. 27 cases of whooping cough were notified as compared with 169 in 1946. No case of whooping cough died and none was removed to hospital. 39 cases of pneumonia were notified and 9 deaths were recorded this being a case mortality of twenty-three per cent. This figure should be capable of considerable improvement since sulphathiazole in combination with penicillin are both freely available. One case of diphtheria was notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed. The last confirmed case of diphtheria occurred

in November 1946 and two years have now passed without a single case of diphtheria arising in this district. The diarrhoea and enteritis death rate declined from 6.8 in 1946 to 1.8 per 1,000 live births.

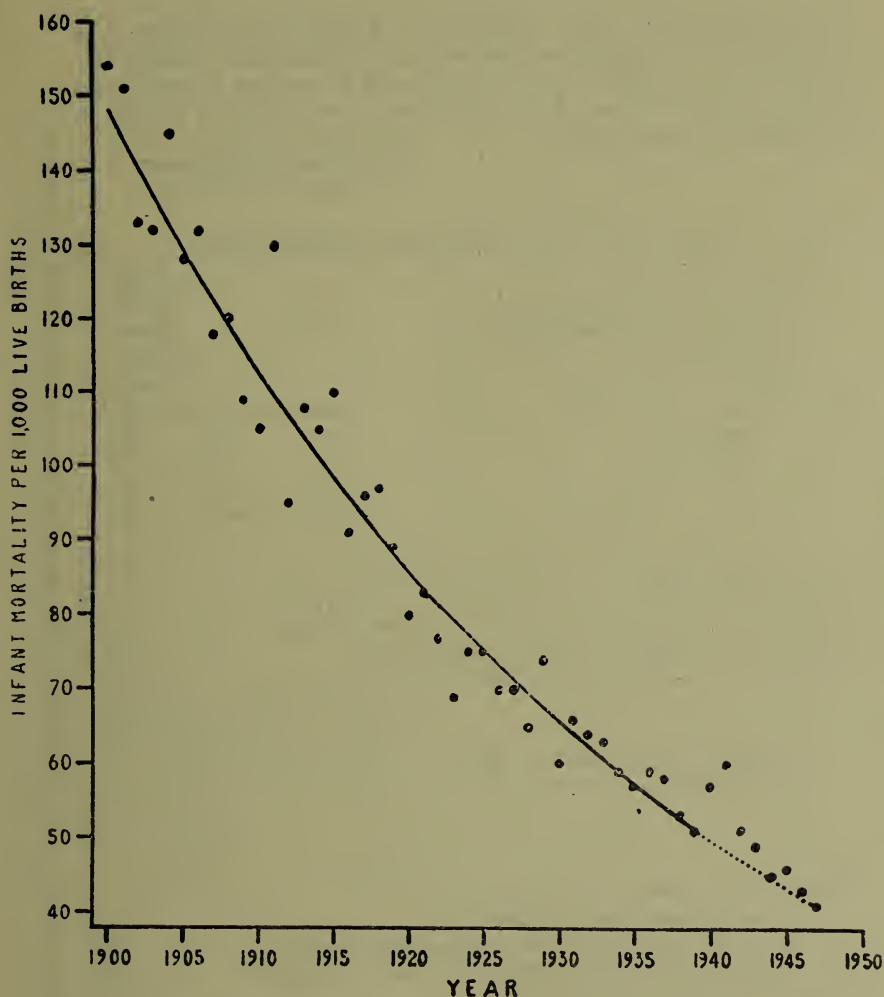
So much for the bare bones of the matter. Whilst there is cause for satisfaction at the result of the year's work to which many may lay legitimate claims for a share of credit, there is another side to the picture. There are many trends which should make you pause and consider, and though "This is a rebellious people . . . which say to the Seers, See not; and to the prophets, Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits," both the debit and credit side of the balance sheet must be considered.

A survey of population for this district in age groups reveals that for every 100 males over forty there are only approximately 57 under twenty years of age, and that for every 100 females over forty there are approximately 84 under twenty. The balance of the population is thus heavily weighted on the wrong side and it is obvious that the present rate of expansion is bound to contract in a short time. A quarter of a century ago, Dean Inge

*. . . found it very trying  
Such lots of people should be born  
Whilst fearfully few are dying.*

Whilst in the early nineteenth century the fear was that too many people would live and grow up, in the mid-twentieth century the basic problem is that too few people die. "It was the great depression which lasted from the eighteen seventies until the Witwatersrand boom of the middle nineties which first planted the seeds of demographic doubt. People began to limit the size of their families and though the number of births went on increasing, **the number per marriage** was already diminishing, and, each generation of recruits to the nation's manpower was smaller than the last. At the same time medical science was making enormous strides, and the expectation of life in all the age groups was growing longer . . . The British problem, as things stand, is that the recruits to the working population are fewer in number than the workers who are graduating into the pensioner-groups, and the number of workers who are becoming pensioners is greater than the number of pensioners who are dying."

In 1931 the ratio of pensioners to workers was 1 to 7; by 1970 it will be 1 to 3. For these reasons, therefore, the saving of infant life assumes an aspect of extraordinary importance.



Infantile Mortality in England and Wales, 1900-47.

In the graph which is reproduced (B.M.J. June, 1948) "there is no reason to suppose, from the shape of the curve of infant mortality, that any exceptional depression of mortality in infancy has occurred in the last year or two. It appears that the factors responsible for the decline in the period before 1939 continued to operate. Of these many and complex factors, the most important probably is the increase in knowledge of infant welfare

and management. The diffusion of knowledge throughout a community is a gradual process and some time elapses before any new idea is universally practised, so that it may be several years before the full effects of this improved knowledge are shown in the infant mortality rate."

Your obedient Servant,  
PHILIP TURTON.

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,636
Population (mid-June) ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,720
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,690
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	£107,380
Product of Penny Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	£405
Live Births—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	264	262	526
Illegitimate...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Totals ...	...	...	...	273	272	545
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	22.93
Number of Still Births ...	...	...	...	12	6	18
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	31.99
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	10.20
Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Causes:—				No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births	
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	...	...	...	0	0.00	
Other Maternal Causes ...	...	...	...	1	1.77	
Totals ...	...	...	...	1	1.77	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—						
All infants (per 1,000 live births) ...	...	...	...	...	...	29.35
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...	28.51
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...	52.73
Deaths and Death Rates from:—				No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	
Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	...	41	1.30	
Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	1	0.04	
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	0	—	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	1	0.04	
INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 29.35 per 1,000 live births, compared with 61.36 in 1946, 50.39 in 1945, 49.11 in 1944, 76.0 in 1943, 60.1 in 1942, and 20.4 in 1941.						



# BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population							Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Smallpox	Measles.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis. Total Deaths under two years of age.	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.02	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	—	0.01	4.8	37
Heanor U.D.	22.9	0.75	10.2	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.04	1.8	29

# MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1947.

	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still),		Notifications Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.									
	Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever Notifications.	Maternal Mortality	Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Pneumonia.
England and Wales	7.16	1.17	0.01	0.01	0.05	1.37	2.22	0.13	0.19	0.00	9.41	0.79
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	8.99	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	1.54	2.41	0.15	0.21	0.00	9.13	0.89
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	6.27	—	0.00	0.01	0.05	1.37	2.02	0.14	0.18	0.01	9.58	0.68
London	8.15	—	0.01	0.01	0.05	1.31	2.80	0.14	0.22	0.00	5.29	0.64
Heanor U.D.	10.65	1.77	—	—	0.04	2.52	1.13	—	0.17	—	20.19	1.64

# VARIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1947.

	Total	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ... ..	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	0	0	0
Diphtheria... ..	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	4	3	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis... ..	2	1	1
Syphilis ... ..	1	1	0
Influenza ... ..	3	1	2
Measles ... ..	1	0	1
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ... ..	1	1	0
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	0	0	0
Cancer: Oesophagus and Buccal Cavity ... ..	1	1	0
„ Uterus ... ..	4	0	4
„ Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	7	4	3
„ Breast ... ..	4	0	4
„ All other Sites ... ..	25	14	11
Diabetes ... ..	2	0	2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	22	7	15
Heart Disease ... ..	62	39	23
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	8	4	4
Bronchitis ... ..	22	18	4
Pneumonia... ..	9	6	3
Other Respiratory Disease ... ..	5	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	3	2	1
Diarrhoea, under 2 years ... ..	1	1	0
Appendicitis ... ..	0	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	7	3	4
Nephritis ... ..	6	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0	0	0
Other Maternal Causes ... ..	1	0	1
Premature Birth (Registrar-General's figures) ... ..	1	1	0
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries or Infantile Diseases ... ..	10	9	1
Suicide ... ..	3	2	1
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	4	2	2
Other Violent Causes ... ..	5	4	1
All other Causes ... ..	18	11	7
Total ... ..	242	138	104

# NUMBERS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED AND OF THE FINAL NUMBERS AFTER CORRECTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

Disease.	Quarter Ended 31/3/47			Quarter Ended 30/6/47			Quarter Ended 30/9/47			Quarter Ended 31/12/47			Totals for The Year		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Scarlet Fever... ..	5	—	5	3	—	3	8	1	7	45	—	45	61	1	60
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	—	6
Pneumonia ... ..	15	—	15	10	—	10	5	—	5	9	—	9	39	—	39
Dysentery ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Measles ... ..	284	—	284	63	—	63	31	—	31	101	—	101	479	—	479
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	—	10	5	—	5	5	—	5	7	—	7	27	—	27
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	6	1	5
TOTALS ... ..	321	—	321	83	—	83	56	2	54	167	1	166	627	3	624

A — Nos. Originally Notified. B — Later Withdrawn. C — Final Nos. After Correction.  
 In addition to the above, 2 cases of suspected Infectious Disease were reported as being under observation.

# CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1947.

Disease	AGE GROUPS.												
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—	Total
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	1	2	6	5	32	9	1	3	1	0	0	60
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6
Pneumonia ... ..	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	7	8	12	39
Dysentery ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Measles ... ..	13	59	59	92	65	185	3	2	0	1	0	0	479
Whooping Cough ... ..	5	5	7	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Erysipelas ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
Totals ... ..	23	66	69	104	75	223	13	3	13	12	9	14	624

# 1. IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947.						
Age at 31/12/47 i.e. Born in Year ... ..	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5 to 9 1938-42
Number Immunised... ..	2	293	321	441	375	1495
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1947	2027					3369
						4608
						5396

# 2. DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO IMMUNISATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.		
Age at date of Notifica- tion.	Number of Cases Notified.	No. of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.	Age at date of Death.	Number of Deaths.	No. of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.
Under 1 ...	—	—	Under 1 ...	—	—
1 ...	—	—	1 ...	—	—
2 ...	—	—	2 ...	—	—
3 ...	—	—	3 ...	—	—
4 ...	—	—	4 ...	—	—
5 to 9...	—	—	5 to 9...	—	—
10 to 14 ...	—	—	10 to 14 ...	—	—
Totals ...	0	0	Totals ...	0	0

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Factories and Workshops.—The following tables show the work done under the above Act.

1. **Inspections** (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	63	25	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	44	13	6	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	107	38	6	Nil.



## 2. Cases in which **Defects** were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	5	Nil.	6	Nil.

Outwork in unwholesome premises ... Nil.



# **PART VIII OF THE ACT.**

## **O U T W O R K .**

**(Sections 110 and 111).**

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110.			Section 111.			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel - Making &c.	13	37	Nil.	Nil.				
Lace, lace curtains and nets...	16	4	Nil.	Nil.				
Total ...	70	41	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	70

## **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

The total number of cases notified was 624, of which 479 were measles and 60 were scarlet fever.

**DIPHTHERIA**—One case was notified as being under observation, and one case was notified but withdrawn later. Both these cases were removed to hospital, but in neither was the diagnosis confirmed.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of Children Immunised at Varying Ages during the YEAR ENDED,  
31st December, 1947.

Age Groups	Primary Immunisation	Secondary or Reinforcing Injection	Total
0—	348 { 41 277 17 6 7	0	41
1—		0	277
2—		0	17
3—		0	6
4—		2	9
5—9	14 { 14 0	30	44
10—14		7	7
Totals ...	362	39	401

**SCARLET FEVER**—61 cases were notified, one being withdrawn later, as this proved to be measles. 29 cases were removed to hospital. No deaths occurred.

**PNEUMONIA**—39 cases were notified of which 9 died.

**MEASLES**—479 cases were notified, all the cases being treated at home. One death occurred.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER**—One case was notified in a child who had been removed to the Children's Hospital, Derby. The case recovered.

**DYSENTERY**—2 cases were notified and were not admitted to hospital.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA**—6 cases were notified, all of which were admitted to hospital. All the cases recovered.

**ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS**—6 cases were notified, one being withdrawn later, this case being isolated at home. One case was also removed to hospital for observation. Of the 5 confirmed cases, one was isolated at home, and the other four cases were

removed to the Derby Borough Isolation Hospital. One case in a male aged 31 years died, death occurring prior to notification being received. One other case in a woman was probably acute encephalitis, although there was a doubt as to whether death occurred from cerebral thrombosis or bulbar paralysis.

**ERYSIPELAS**—4 cases were notified. One case was removed to the Belper Isolation Hospital owing to unsatisfactory domestic surroundings. This case died in hospital.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM**—1 case was notified.

**SMALL POX**

**TYPHOID FEVER**

**PARATYPHOID FEVER**

**ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA**

} No cases notified.

**TUBERCULOSIS** — 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 19 for the previous year. 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 2 cases in 1946. 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis died during the year.

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

The water supply is satisfactory both in quantity and quality, though ground subsidence from colliery workings causes a great deal of waste, and on occasions pollution. The whole of the district is supplied by the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board whose works are at Whatstandwell in the Derwent Valley.

Frequent bacteriological and chemical analyses are made of the raw and treated water. Samples of the treated water are examined by the Public Analyst at Nottingham. There are only about 17 standpipes which supply about 20 houses out of approximately 6,500.

The treated water has no plumbo-solvent action, but contains about 1.5 parts per million of fluorine. A representative analysis is appended, and a table of annual consumption for domestic and trade purposes.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	19.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	1.78
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.0003
Free Ammonia	0.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0032
Temporary Hardness	6.50
Permanent Hardness	9.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	
from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	0.000
pH value	7.40
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy Metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

	1	2	3	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	30	30	484	146
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	3	0	12	1
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	1	25	25
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	5	5
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)				
Present in	—	100	10	10
		mils.	mils.	mils.
Absent in	100	50	—	—
	mils.	mils.		

At the time of sampling waters Nos. 1 and 2 were of satisfactory bacterial quality for human consumption and domestic use, but waters Nos. 3 and 4 were of unsatisfactory bacterial quality for human consumption and domestic use.

W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

### Surveyor's Remarks:

12ins. main fractured twice in ten days, i.e., 11th January and 20th January, at Crosshill, Codnor. Last fracture as yet unrepaired.  
30/1/48. R.A.

**HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**ANNUAL CONSUMPTION FOR DOMESTIC AND TRADE**  
**PURPOSES.**

Year	Total Consumption in Thousands	Per Head Per Day	Domestic Consumption in Thousands	Per Head Per Day	Trade Consumption in Thousands	Per Head Per Day
1936-37	274,905	32.75	198,675	23.67	76,230	9.08
1937-38	293,498	34.96	213,579	25.44	79,919	9.52
1938-39	290,969	34.65	212,137	25.26	78,832	9.39
1939-40	298,361	35.54	213,266	25.40	85,095	10.14
1940-41	310,010	36.92	223,516	26.62	86,494	10.30
1941-42	295,501	35.19	231,930	27.62	63,571	7.57
1942-43	309,985	36.92	237,062	28.23	72,923	8.69
1943-44	336,782	40.07	262,795	31.21	73,987	8.86
1944-45	354,649	42.24	281,994	33.59	72,655	8.65
1945-46	362,489	43.17	294,648	35.09	67,841	8.08
1946-47	363,778	43.21	304,419	36.26	58,359	6.95
1947-48*	283,269	44.78	227,025	35.89	56,244	8.89

\* Figures for nine months to December 31st, 1947.

The computations are approximate to the second decimal.

Reduction of water consumption for Industrial purposes, 1941-42, with increased use for Domestic purposes, denotes increase for waste and Fire Prevention duties. It is estimated that water leakages are responsible for approximately 20% of Domestic consumption, due to lack of labour and heavy loss through mining subsidence.

# **REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1947.**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Heanor Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1947.

To many the multifarious duties of the Health Department remain comparatively unknown and unsung. Too often at the mere mention of the word Sanitary Inspector one hears the remark "Oh you're the man who smells drains," and that it would seem, is the be all and end all of our existence.

It is however, through the medium of the Annual Report—the Health Department's most important document—that in some small measure we can bring to light our achievements throughout the year; our hopes, our difficulties and yes, our failures. Therein can be seen how the increasing fight for the betterment of Public Health goes on—and in this fight the man who "smells drains" plays an honourable and worthy part.

It is only fitting that mention should be made in these pages of the tragic death of your Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. A. A. Wilson.

During the latter part of this year Mr. Wilson was taken ill and removed to hospital where he subsequently passed away on the 9th January, 1948.

For some twenty-two years he had been a loyal, efficient and well-respected official of the Council. He was a great humanist, and the welfare of the inhabitants of the District was always close to his heart.

It is not possible to enumerate his outstanding achievements—and they were many—but suffice it is to say that the good works he accomplished will long remain a fitting memorial to his name.



## VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1947.

During the year 8,304 visits and inspections were made as follows:—

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	836
Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Caravans, Tents and Similar Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Smoke, Colour and Water Tests to Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Scabies and Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Refuse Receptacles and Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1327
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Re-visits to Property under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1270
Schools, Churches and Chapels	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Smoke Observations and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous Visits and Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1254
Housing Enquiries re Application for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
Houses inspected re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Houses inspected re Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Houses inspected re Housing Defects:—							
Public Health Acts 126: Housing Acts 274	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
Meat and Other Foods Inspections:—							
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Food Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Food Depots and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Cowsheds, Milk Purveyors' Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Complaints:—							
No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
No. referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Summary of Complaints:—							
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Dirty Houses ... ..	4
Housing Defects ... ..	69
Overcrowding ... ..	—
Keeping of Animals ... ..	4
Miscellaneous Nuisances ... ..	22
Obstructed Drains and Sewers ... ..	49
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	—
Verminous Houses ... ..	4
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	183
	<hr/>

Notices Issued:—

No. of Informal Notices served ... ..	599
No. of Statutory Notices Served ... ..	9
No. of Nuisances Abated ... ..	1481
No. of Notices to Day Schools re Infectious Disease ... ..	123
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools ... ..	82
No. of Notices to Librarians ... ..	59
No. of Library Books Disinfected ... ..	107

## SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.

INTERIOR OF HOUSES:—

Houses cleansed ... ..	32
Floors re-laid or repaired ... ..	83
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords ... ..	87
Walls repaired ... ..	163
Ceilings repaired ... ..	52
Staircases repaired ... ..	19
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired ... ..	51
Doors repaired ... ..	37
Insufficient lighting remedied ... ..	4
Insufficient ventilation remedied ... ..	8
Pantries ventilated or repaired ... ..	4
Washing coppers provided or repaired ... ..	28

Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.:—

Baths provided ... ..	8
Wash-hand basins provided ... ..	4
New sinks provided ... ..	19
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired ... ..	24
Bath waste pipes trapped or repaired ... ..	3
Wash-hand basin waste pipes trapped ... ..	3



Water Supply:—							
Internal supply of water provided (Taps fixed over sinks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding:—							
Overcrowding remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
EXTERIOR OF HOUSES:—							
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Walls pointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Eaves and Downspouts provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Drainage:—							
Downspouts disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Additional drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Interceptors provided on main drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soil pipes repaired or altered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Insanitary gully traps abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Underground rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains Tested with smoke, water or colour fluid	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards and Outbuildings:—							
Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coalhouses built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yard surfaces cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Urinals:—							
New Urinals erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Urinals cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unsatisfactory Urinals abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privies, Pail Closets, Cesspools and W.C.s:—							
Privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pail closets converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pail closet receptacles renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New W.C. Buildings erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water closet accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Water closets provided with new pedestals	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Defective water service repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	85

Defective flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	50
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences limewashed	...	...	19
Insufficient sanitary accommodation remedied	...	...	1
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	19
Ashpits and Dustbins:—			
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	4
Dustbins provided in lieu of ashpit	...	...	9
Dustbin renewals	...	...	199
Miscellaneous Nuisances:—			
Nuisances from keeping swine	...	...	2
Nuisances from keeping other animals	...	...	3
Accommodation for animals limewashed	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	6
Disused outer buildings demolished	...	...	4
Smoke Abatement:—			
Smoke Nuisances Abated	...	...	1

## SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses—Licensed 18.	Registered 3.	(Not in use)	...	21
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	3
Workplaces	...	...	...	27
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	41
Factories	...	...	...	107
Bakehouses	...	...	...	16
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	29
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	26
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	38
Farms or Other Premises used as Dairies	...	...	...	35
Cowsheds	...	...	...	74
Milk Purveyors—Retail 28, Wholesale 28	...	...	...	56
Milk Purveyors who reside outside but retail within this area	...	...	...	11

## HOUSING.

It has ever been the custom of the Older Generation to shake their heads at the escapades of the young and murmur about the "Good Old Days;" and one is likewise tempted to use this expression when referring to the time when one went "out and about" one's district to discover working class property in need of reconditioning or demolition.

That time seems now far distant, and one is fully occupied, (to the detriment of normal routine inspections), in trying to cope with the never ending stream of complaints regarding property in bad repair . . . and so the "*Mountain comes to Mahomet.*" !

Inevitably comes the time lag between service of notice and the effecting of repairs; inevitably repeated visits have to be made to the property concerned and to the Builder, who likewise has his own difficulties of shortage of materials and labour with which to contend. In the meantime one has to try and calm the rising indignation of the tenant, who may perhaps, as a last resort, put in an application for a Council house, and hence help to swell the waiting list of applicants.

It is true beyond all doubt that the greatest housing crisis in our history now confronts the nation. But in the all out efforts to provide new dwellings we must not adopt the "Ostrich policy" of ignoring the reasonable maintenance of existing property, and the health of the occupants who dwell therein. For it has been said that the minor defects of to-day are the major defects of the morrow.

The plight of tenants now living in property condemned at the beginning of World War No. 2 should receive serious consideration when application for tenancy of Council houses are under review. Whilst it may be true to say that these tenants do not suffer the mental strains and inconveniences of living in "digs" or with "in-laws," and that they have at least a roof over their heads, it is also true to say that the condition of these houses has deteriorated to such an extent that they are a menace to the health and well-being of the occupants, and at the same time a mill-stone round the necks of their respective owners.

Whilst larger building concerns were more fully engaged in the construction of Council houses, greater reliance has had to be placed on the small jobbing builders for effecting repairs to property. Hence worthy of much praise is the service rendered by those men to the community, for, despite difficulties, they helped to combat the inroads of wear and tear to property during the darker years of the war and after.

The long-felt need for a separate Housing Department to deal not only with applications for tenancy of Council houses, but also with the management of the Council's Estates, was realised when Mr. C. Compton was appointed as Housing Manager in November. Thus the onus of dealing with applications passed from the Health Department.

During the year eighteen Council houses were completed and occupied at Codnor; thirty-four at Langley and Marlpool and fourteen at Heanor, thus making a total of sixty-six houses erected by the Coucil. This figure represents an increase of thirty-two per cent over the number of Council houses erected during the year 1946.

Non-subsidy houses erected by Private Enterprise totalled forty-six.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of new houses erected during 1947:—

1. By the Local Authority (Permanent Type)	...	...	...	66
2. By Private Enterprise (Permanent Type)	...	...	...	46
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	112
				<hr/>

No. of Houses Demolished during 1947	...	...	...	...	7
Estimated number of houses in the area	...	...	...	...	6604

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	400
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	431
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	2
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	315

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	191
---	-----

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(3) Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936	Nil.
Number of dwelling-houses where undertakings were accepted	Nil.

# **NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING 1947 IN WARDS.**

	Heanor.	Langley Mill.	Langley & Marlpool.	Loscoe.	Codnor.
By Local Authority	14	—	34	—	18
By Private Enterprise	22	1	—	22	1
	36	1	34	22	19
By Local Authority...	...	...	66		
By Private Enterprise	...	...	46		
Total	...	...	112		

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1921:—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council.	Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Non-Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total.
1921	22	—	25	47
1922	50	—	13	63
1923	6	—	42	48
1924	—	8	45	53
1925	—	78	23	101
1926	—	42	13	55
1927	50	35	9	94
1928	90	25	10	125
1929	112	28	7	147
1930	—	—	19	19
1931	10	—	28	38
1932	138	—	52	190
1933	26	—	100	126
1934	52	—	150	202
1935	19	—	139	158
1936	56	—	149	205
1937	—	—	122	122
1938	106	—	142	248
1939	—	—	79	79
1940 to 1945	—	—	—	Nil.
1946	50 (Prefabs.)	—	43	93
1947	66	—	46	112
Totals	853	216	1256	2325

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the area.

## TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

Sixty-five visits were made to caravans, the majority of which were used in connection with the various Fairs held in the district. No cases of infectious disease were found to exist and most of the vans were equipped with suitable chemical closets and dustbins. Regular attention was paid to the removal of household refuse from these moveable dwellings throughout the period of the stay.

No licences authorising land to be used as caravan sites were granted during the year.

## OUTWORKERS.

There were forty-one premises used in connection with Outworking and fifty visits were made to ascertain the conditions under which home-work was being carried out.

This tremendous increase in the number of houses taking in outwork is yet another example of how that gallant lady the British Housewife—not content with the onus of managing a household in these difficult times—must needs, give generously of her few leisure moments to help the production drive of the nation.

It does, however, seem to me a great pity that the machinery necessitated by some of the work encroaches in some cases on living space which is all too limited.

Nature of Work.    No. of Premises.    No. of Outworkers.

				Males	Females
Hosiery	...	...	33	—	33
Lace and Netting	...	...	4	—	4
Clothing	...	...	4	—	4
Total				—	41

Two cases of Infectious Disease at Outworkers' premises were notified and the usual precautions taken.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Thirty-eight visits were made during the year and any contraventions of the Act were brought to the notice of the management concerned.

Six notices were received from the H.M. Inspector of Factories under Section 9 of the Factories Act, in respect of the following:—



- (a) insufficient sanitary accommodation at one factory.
- (b) white-washing of the W.C. compartment walls at four factories.
- (c) absence of intervening ventilated space to sanitary accommodation at one factory.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The following work has been carried out during the year:—

No. of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
No. of Rooms disinfected (Houses and Schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
No. of Notices to Day Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
No. of Notices to Librarians	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
No. of Library Books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
No. of Library Books destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
No. of lots of Bedding destroyed upon request	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
No. of rooms disinfected (Scabies)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

## DISINFESTATION.

No. of Houses infested (Bugs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

## SCABIES.

The facilities of the Cleansing Station were again brought into operation when necessary, though the number of cases referred to your Health Department for treatment have shown a considerable decline. This perhaps may be due to the fact that more treatments were undertaken in the home rather than to a decline in the incidence of the disease. Many it would appear have the misconception that attendance for treatment is a social stigma not soon forgotten—and yet scabies are no respectors of persons.

The person requiring treatment is asked to bring along a clean change of underclothing, is given a hot bath and the whole body, except of course the face, then painted with Benzyl Benzoate. A second treatment is generally given after a few days have elapsed.

Thirty-six cases of scabies were reported during the year; twenty-three of which were treated at home, and thirteen cases were dealt with at the Cleansing Station, necessitating twenty-seven treatments in all.

Three cases of head lice were reported and all were treated at the Cleansing Station.

## **BUGS.**

The work of eradicating the bed bug from Council Houses in particular, is greatly handicapped by the fact that the tenant concerned, fearful of the glare of notoriety conjured up by the advent of the Health Department staff and all their impedimenta, eagerly seeks his own solution to the problem. It may be that the multiplicity of insecticides on the market fosters this attitude: but the disinfestation of premises is a highly skilled job requiring sound knowledge of the life history and habits of the bed bug. Too often the tenant has to report the condition of his house out of sheer necessity and by that time a major infestation has developed. It would therefore be of considerable help in the early discovery of bug infestations if Council Houses were inspected at regular intervals; and it has been my experience that the "clean" tenant is in no way resentful of such intrusion if courtesy and tact are used.

## **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

Forty-two smoke observations and visits were made during the year. One colliery spoil-bank caused a certain amount of trouble, and every endeavour was made by the management concerned to abate the nuisance.

One factory in particular gave rise to nuisances through excessive emission of smoke, and it was some little time before existing conditions could be remedied. The cause of the trouble was the collapse of a main boiler flue, and hence in order to maintain steam, the remaining boilers had to be worked to their maximum capacity. Trouble was also experienced with the stokers who were firing excessively instead of a "little and often."



## REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1947.

Summary of observations taken at Milnhay Outfalls, Langley Mill' by Mr. R. Archer, Surveyor:—

	Inches	Days of Rain.
January ... ..	2.38 on	14
February ... ..	1.65 „	9
March ... ..	4.43 „	19
April ... ..	1.85 „	12
May ... ..	1.26 „	9
June ... ..	1.19 „	7
July ... ..	2.20 „	13
August ... ..	.31 „	3
September ... ..	1.61 „	9
October ... ..	.27 „	3
November ... ..	1.87 „	15
December ... ..	2.16 „	12
	<hr/> 21.18	<hr/> on 125
1946 ... ..	27.01 on	145
1945 ... ..	25.55 on	143
1944 ... ..	34.55 on	188
1943 ... ..	22.04 on	151

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number and type of sanitary conveniences in use in the area at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Heanor Ward.	Langley Mill Ward.	Langley & Marlpool Wards.	Loscoe, Codnor &c. Wards.	Total.
Water Closets ...	2640	1471	1278	1868	7257
Pail Closets ...	3	1	5	41	50
Privy Middens ...	2	0	3	35	40
Dry Ashpits ...	0	0	0	1	1
Dustbins... ..	2513	1342	1239	1783	6877

## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

**REFUSE COLLECTION.**—Every endeavour was made to maintain a weekly collection of household refuse throughout the year. It was, however, not always possible to sustain this frequency of collection during the depth of winter, owing to sickness among Employees, inclement weather and the inferior quality of coal.

In a mining district of this size, where so many of the inhabitants are in receipt of "Collier's Coal," a normal sized dustbin of twenty-eight inches in height is in many cases not sufficient to hold one week's refuse during the winter months. Hence, more often than not, the refuse collectors had to contend with full bins giving "good measure flowing over" in the form of a heap of "surplus" ashes etc., alongside—small wonder therefore, that the latter caused considerable delay in a day's routine.

At the best of times refuse collection is extremely arduous: and a little sympathy and understanding on the part of the Public would go a long way to combat the "Hewers-of-wood-and-drawers-of-water" complex which still seems to dog the footsteps of the Cleansing Service.

Refuse collection is vital to the needs of any community, and I hope the time is not far distant when the men taking part are provided with hot mid-day meals, suitable protective clothing and adequate washing facilities. By these means the self esteem of the employee is raised: he feels his services are appreciated and hence there is a corresponding increase in the efficiency of his work.

For the purpose of Refuse Collection the whole District is divided into three areas comprising (1) Heanor; (2) Langley Mill, Langley and Marlpool; (3) Codnor and Loscoe.

A gang of five men, together with a lorry and driver undertake the refuse collection in each of the first two areas: whilst the Codnor gang operates with four men, a lorry and driver.

In charge of each gang is a "leader" who has the responsibility of maintaining the efficient working of the gang, completing weekly "work sheets" and of obtaining details in regard to defective dustbins.

Owing to the heavy nature of the refuse, trolleys are extensively used for "wheeling out" bins and two men are normally delegated to undertake this work in advance of the lorry; two men, preferably of a similar physique load the lorry and the remaining member of the gang returns the emptied bins. The driver of the lorry also lends a hand with loading or picking out salvage, as the case may be, when the inclination of the road is such that his vehicle can be left with safety.

All employees are provided with black oilskin macintoshes, sou'westers and protective gloves, and an allocation of soap is distributed at certain intervals.

One of the greatest draw-backs to an efficient cleansing service is the defective or absent dust bin—it is a veritable consumer of time and labour, whilst from a hygienic point of view it affords an ideal ground for flies. Yet the remedy for this is surely the ownership of all bins by the Council, who are given powers to inaugurate such a scheme under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

**REFUSE DISPOSAL.** The disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping on three sites situated at (1) Commonside, Heanor; (2) Cromford Road, Langley Mill, and (3) Brook Farm, Loscoe.

Whereas in former years it was the laborious practice to use creosote in combating cricket infestation, we have now a much more lethal weapon in the form of Gammexane D.O.34. Not only does this powder deal very effectively with crickets but it also forms a great deterrent to the breeding of flies.

The rate of application is about one cwt. per acre and newly exposed tip faces are treated at the end of each day's tipping. The first treatment is undertaken about the last week in May and a second and final treatment during the month of August.

# REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

TABLE OF COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1948.

Item (1)	Partics. (2)	1. COLLECTION.				2. DISPOSAL.				TOTAL.			
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (3)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (4)	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (5)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (6)	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)
A. Gross Revenue A/c.	...	Day Refuse 7006	Night Soil 184	Day £ 6686	Night £ 184	Day £ 1673	Night £ 30	Day £ 1633	Night £ 30	Day £ 8679	Night £ 214	Day £ 8319	Night £ 214
B. Gross Income	...	1264	—	1264	—	—	—	—	—	1264	—	1264	—
C. Net Cost	...	5742	184	5422	184	1673	30	1633	30	7415	214	7055	214

Refuse Removed:—11,537 Tons Dry Refuse, 229 Tons Night Soil — 11,766 Tons (Estimated Weight) Total.

**SALVAGE.** We were ever a profligate nation in the matter of waste, and the habits we have acquired in the past are not easily discarded. People have wearied of slogans, posters, the multiplicity of "drives" and ministerial exhortations, and the vital need for increased diligence in the conservation of waste paper, etc. has in some cases not been readily appreciated.

It is now more than ever necessary to find new means of stimulating, or reawakening the interest of the public and I am of the opinion that this can be done by a more personal contact with the householder. Some authorities have provided this "personal touch" by door-to-door canvassing and the distribution of suitable paper bags in which to deposit waste paper, and the results have been very encouraging.

Waste paper collection yielded 102 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. during the year, thus showing an increase of 8 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. over the amount collected during the year 1946.

Some 250 communal kitchen waste bins are sited throughout the area, and a separate collection is undertaken one-and-a-half days each week. The raw waste is then taken to the Derby Corporation's Processing Plant.

The street bins have been the recipients of much verbal and physical abuse—lids and even bins have been stolen, misplaced, battered and their contents scattered, whilst the younger generation not infrequently chooses to use them as "wickets." It is true, however, that this method of collecting kitchen waste leaves much to be desired, and yet we must not lose sight of the fact that indirectly it has made a notable contribution to the nation's larder.

Recent trends in the collection of kitchen waste seem to indicate that the household container is fast gaining favour over its aged companion the communal bin. By this method a suitable covered pail of about three gallons capacity is provided for each house, and its presence is an ever constant reminder of its purpose—so much so that some Authorities have almost trebled their collection of kitchen waste by this means.

Unfortunately we have not the labour available to inaugurate such a scheme throughout the entire District: but it might well prove advantageous to abolish the communal bins in certain areas and provide household containers instead.

# SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED. YEARS 1944 TO 1947.

Year	Bones	Bottles and Jars	Crushed Tins	Cullet	Ferrous Metals	Non- Ferrous Metals	Kitchen Waste	Paper	Rubber	Textiles	Income
	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
1944	8 7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 0	7 19 0	17 2 1	11 10 1	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	172 15 3	110 3 1	2 13 0	13 4 2	1141 15 3
1945	6 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15 1	0 0 0	8 6 0	8 10 1	0 19 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	178 14 2	89 13 3	0 0 0	9 10 3	970 15 0
1946	4 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 0	0 0 0	4 1 0	11 9 1	0 18 1	163 10 2	94 2 3	0 0 0	7 14 0	1045 14 4
1947	2 0 2	2 7 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 4 2	0 11 1	172 18 0	102 4 2	0 14 0	8 2 2	1160 11 0*

\* It should be noted that the income of £1,160/11/0d. derived from salvage during the year 1947, includes the Board of Trade bonus, amounting to £21/18/0d. in respect of Waste Paper and £106/10/0d. in respect of Kitchen Waste.



## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There is a great need for modern public conveniences situate in Heanor, Langley Mill and Loscoe, and I hope the time is not far distant when such necessities will be provided:

Set out hereunder are the various receipts from the automatic locks:—

				£	s.	d.
Heanor, Market Place	...	...	...	64	18	0
Mayfield Avenue...	...	...	...	2	16	0
Codnor, Market Place	...	...	...	10	18	0
Total	...	...	...	£78	12	0

## SANITARY CONDITIONS OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

All premises were visited periodically, and no action was necessary as conditions were satisfactory.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Treatment of the thirty-six miles of sewers was undertaken during the month of March. For this purpose the whole system of sewers was divided into seven sections comprising three-hundred-and-ten manholes.

Baiting was carried out on consecutive days; sausage rusks containing 10% arsenous oxide being used. Part of the low lying section of the sewers became surcharged whilst treatment was in progress and—hence it was not possible to carry out baiting in three manholes of this particular section. As a result of this, particular attention was paid to a nearby brook course during subsequent weeks.

It is now becoming more than ever evident that the continued systematic treatment of sewers from year to year is producing a considerable decrease in the sewer rat population, and this no doubt reduces the extent of surface infestations.

Once again no major infestations existed in the District, and minor infestations of the Council's Allotments, Depots, Refuse Tips and Sewage Works were dealt with systematically by the Council's Rat Catcher—or should I give the new title of "*Rodent Operative*." Mr. Antcliffe is employed three days per week dealing

with Council Property, and additional help is of course, provided when the treatment of sewers is in progress. As regards private dwellings and business premises any infestation of rats is notified to this Department and the necessary arrangements are then made with the Rodent Operative. Such premises are dealt with in his own time and hence payment is made direct to him.

#### RATS DESTROYED AT COUNCIL DEPOTS, WORKS, SEWERS, TIPS, HOUSING ESTATES AND LAND.

						Rats Destroyed	Mice Destroyed
Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	58	—
Brook Courses	...	...	...	...	...	54	—
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Council Housing Estates and Other Buildings and Land						40	10
Depots (Salvage)	...	...	...	...	...	6	35
Depots (Works)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Recreation Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	143	—
Sewage Outfalls	...	...	...	...	...	59	—
Sewers (Estimated Kill)	...	...	...	...	...	246	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	606	45
						<hr/>	<hr/>

#### RATS DESTROYED AT BUSINESS PREMISES AND PRIVATE DWELLING-HOUSES.

						Rats Destroyed	Mice Destroyed
Business Premises Cleared	...	...	...	...	...	42	10
Dwelling-houses Cleared	...	...	...	...	...	139	38

#### SUMMARY.

						Rats Destroyed	Mice Destroyed
Council Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	246	—
Council Properties and Land	...	...	...	...	...	360	45
Business and other Private Property	...	...	...	...	...	181	48
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						787	93
						<hr/>	<hr/>



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Set out hereunder is a list of Meat and Other Foods inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

385	Tins	Milk.	
165	"	Tomatoes and Tomato Juice.	
57	"	Beans.	
68	"	Peas.	
186	"	Fish and Fish Paste.	
40	"	Jam.	
18	"	Marmalade.	
98	"	Fruit and Fruit Juice.	
13	"	Mince Meat.	
2	"	Bacon.	
12	"	Soup.	
19	"	Potatoes.	
53	"	Luncheon Meat.	
11	"	Meat and Vegetable.	
4	"	Potted Meat.	
51	"	Stewed Steak.	
10	"	Sausages and Sausage Meat.	
Pickles	...	...	585 Jars.
Cake Powder	...	...	8 Packets.
Potatoes	...	...	3592 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	13½ "
Butter	...	...	29 "
Fish	...	...	403 "
Tea.	...	...	32 "
Tomatoes	...	...	28 "
Peas	...	...	238 "
Chocolates	...	...	83 "
Sugar	...	...	84 "
Cheese	...	...	12 "
Cake	...	...	77 "
Sausage	...	...	112 "
Cereals	...	...	420 "
Dried Fruit	...	...	202 "
Sausage Rusks	...	...	224 "
English Beef	...	...	26 "
Pork	...	...	108 "

Of the twenty-one private slaughter-houses in the District, ten were used occasionally for the slaughter under licence, of self-suppliers pigs. During the year, 191 "private" pigs were slaughtered and every endeavour was made to inspect the carcasses. The following organs or parts were found to be infected

with Tuberculosis and hence unfit for food:—Five pigs' heads, five pigs' plucks, one pigs' mesenteric fat.

It will be appreciated that we have no jurisdiction to condemn any part of these self suppliers pigs, hence in all cases where disease was found the Owner was advised to destroy the affected part, and this was invariably done.

The centralisation of slaughtering in Government Slaughter-houses still continues, and I doubt whether Registered or Licensed private slaughter-houses will ever again be used. It is true the latter had many disadvantages, not the least of which was the varying times of slaughter, which made it almost a physical impossibility to maintain one-hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses. However, the present system too is not without its faults. Much of the slaughtering is done on "piece work" and hence pride of workmanship in dressing carcasses is sacrificed on the altar of speed; then too, the meat is not allowed to hang long enough, and is generally on sale in the shops before the acid fermentation has developed sufficiently to produce those succulent joints we knew in former days. The present arrangements for the transportation of meat are slowly improving, and vehicles with metal bodies and better facilities for hanging the meat, are now in use. What a pity it is that carcasses cannot be conveyed from the Abattoir in Derby direct to the various retail shops in the District—thereby avoiding excessive handling of the meat.

Butchers' shops, food preparing premises, market stalls, etc., were regularly visited and any infringements dealt with.

### **COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.**

**MILK SAMPLES.** During the year forty-one samples of milk were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby for examination.

A summary of the Bacteriologist's Reports are set out hereunder:—

#### **MILK PRODUCED WITHIN THE DISTRICT.**

Test	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples Un- satisfactory	Total	Percentage of Samples Un- satisfactory
Coliform Test ...	14	7	21	33.33
Methylene Blue Test	7	12	19	63.15
Tubercule Bacilli ...	1	—	1	Nil.

## MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

Test	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples Un- satisfactory	Total	Percentage of Samples Un- satisfactory
Coliform Test ...	4	—	4	Nil.
Methylene Blue Test	10	2	12	16.66
Tubercule Bacilli ...	4	—	4	Nil.
Phosphatase Test ...	11	—	11	Nil.

The large percentage of samples of milk produced within the District, which failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, can be attributed to the fact that numerous samples were taken from one particular producer-retailer until a satisfactory standard was obtained.

Milk now, more than ever before, plays a vital role in the diet of our school children. Hence it is therefore essential that no labour should be spared to ensure that the health of the future generation is in any way jeopardised. Although the mere mention of Pasteurisation has the power to divide any conference or meeting into opposite camps, it is my opinion that until such times when bovine tuberculosis can be eradicated from our herds, then heat treatment of milk is the only safeguard to be relied upon. How trifling it seems to "weighing the balances" certain minor nutritional losses in the milk after pasteurisation, against the danger of raw milk as a means of spreading Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. I hope, therefore, that the time is not far distant when all milk will be duly pasteurised before reaching the consumer.

Number of wholesale producers of milk	...	...	...	28
Number of retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	28
Number of retail purveyors residing outside the District				
but retailing within	...	...	...	11

Two supplementary licences to retail pasteurised milk in the area, were granted during the year.

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Of the total number of 35 registered farms, 13 are licensed to produce accredited milk and 3 are licensed for the production of tuberculin tested milk. It is gratifying to note that three farms in the District have now tuberculin tested herds—a step in the right direction, which all farmers should endeavour to emulate.

One new dairy and sterilising room were constructed and completed during the course of the year.

### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, has kindly supplied particulars of samples taken in this district on behalf of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

79 Samples were taken in the area of the Heanor Urban District Council during the year 1947, 37 of these being Milks.

Of the Milk samples one was slightly deficient in Fat and two contained small amounts of added water. The vendors were cautioned.

The remaining samples were satisfactory.

### **ICE CREAM.**

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947, came into operation on the 1st May, 1947, and copies were sent to all retailers and manufactureres of Ice Cream.

Disappointing in some respects these Regulations nevertheless provide additional safeguards against bacteriological contamination by enforcing the heat treatment of ice cream mixes, with subsequent rapid cooling after the heating process has been completed.

The heat treatment consists of raising the temperature of the mix to and maintaining at 150 degrees Farenheit for thirty minutes or, alternatively for ten minutes at 106 degrees Farenheit. Cooling to not more than 45 degrees Farenheit must be accomplished within one-and-a-half hours. This procedure is a considerable step forward in the protection of the consumer, for more often than not it was formerly the practice among the smaller manufacturers to let the mix cool without any mechanical aid. Hence pathogenic bacteria which may have gained access to the mix after heating, found an excellent media for their propogation.

As an alternative to the hot mixed method, the "complete cold mix" powder may be used. The latter is virtually dehydrated ice cream and is analogous to dried or evaporated milk—having been subjected to heat treatment in course of manufacture, and is capable of being converted into ice cream merely by the addition of water. This product is distributed in large airtight containers; and it is not always possible for the small trader to use a complete tin at one mix. It would therefore be of considerable help in

reducing the risk of contamination if smaller sized containers were made available. It would appear that the use of the "complete cold mix" powder was a concession granted to the smaller manufacturer to obviate the large expenditure involved in the purchase of apparatus such as pasteuriser, cooler, [REDACTED] indicating thermometers, etc., required for heat treatment.

I have mentioned before that the Regulations proved disappointing—disappointing indeed, because they do not lend themselves to uniform administration; disappointing also because neither bacteriological nor chemical standards were fixed, and it apparently was not considered necessary that all ice cream sold from handbarrows should be pre-wrapped. With the hope, therefore, of establishing some degree of uniformity of administration throughout the County, the Derbyshire Branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association considered and approved recommendations of a Sub-Committee appointed to report on the Regulations.

These recommendations were subsequently approved by the Council and formed the basis of their policy. To quote one example, all retailers of ice cream in mixed business shops were asked to construct a suitable cubicle from which to sell ice cream. In general this cubicle was constructed of asbestos sheets or plywood, suitably decorated, and used one wall of the shop as a side; in this wall, whenever possible, a hopper type window, with opening protected by wire gauze, was fixed, and in addition two 9-inch by 9-inch air grates were placed near floor level to provide additional ventilation to the electric motor of the conservator; washing facilities consisted of an enamelled bowl containing water, together with soap and towel; in order also to prevent the electric motor from overheating the appropriate end of the conservator was left projecting through the cubicle.

At this juncture I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the traders concerned, for their whole hearted co-operation. It is significant that out of a total of twenty-six retailers and manufacturers in the District fifteen erected cubicles during the course of the year.

Of the five manufacturers in the area all manufacture their ice cream by the "hot mix" method. Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the necessary apparatus to carry out heat treatment; and it is sincerely hoped that the coming year will see an improvement in the supply of such necessities, together with a more helpful attitude on the part of the Ministry concerned, in regard to the granting of licences to construct manufacturing premises.



## **BAKEHOUSES, FRIED FISH SHOPS AND OTHER FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.**

Periodical visits of inspection were made to these premises throughout the year, and any contraventions brought to the notice of the proprietors concerned.

It is, no doubt, true that Labour saving apparatus and devices should greatly facilitate the maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness in food preparation. But uncleanness of such apparatus can completely negate any advance in hygienic quality, and so, though we may boast that such and such a product has been "untouched by hand" it does not always follow that contamination in some form or other has not taken place.

Premises too play an important part, and it is generally conceded that the following are fundamental to ensuring a satisfactory standard of cleanliness:—

- (1) adequate lighting and ventilation.
- (2) Impervious floors and walls—the latter properly tiled or painted and all angles suitably coved.
- (3) Ceiling so constructed as to be easily cleansed.
- (4) An ample supply of hot and cold water.
- (5) Washing facilities and readily accessible sanitary accommodation for the staff.

It cannot too often be emphasised that employees of these establishments have a vital and responsible task to perform in the safeguarding of the Nation's health, for, although the importance of cleanliness in clothing and personal habits may appear to some as the mere foibles of the hygienist, they are nevertheless well-tried and common sense principles which should predominate wherever food is being prepared.

## **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The three Offensive Trades in the district comprise two Rag and Bone Dealers and one Tripe Boiler. These establishments were reasonably maintained during the year, and it was only found necessary on one occasion to ask for the cleansing of walls, floor and ceiling, at one of the premises.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

In the hope that some "*may read, mark, learn and inwardly digest,*" suitable posters were again obtained from the Central Council for Health Education, and displayed on the Empire Marketing Boards.

## SHOPS ACTS.

These duties are performed by Mr. C. G. Bassford.

The following table shows the number of premises and businesses which come under the jurisdiction of the Shops Acts and the Young Persons Employments Acts:—

Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Street Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Wholesale and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premises and Businesses where Young Persons are employed (not under the Factory Acts or the Shops Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total								394

Of the 356 Retail Shops, 156 employ assistants.

One hundred and thirty nine evenings and twenty Sundays during the year were devoted by your Shops Inspector to carrying out his duties.

Five hundred and fifty six visits were made during the year; four official warnings were given for offences relating to the Hours of Closing. Thirty four notices were served and forty notices abated, chiefly for omitting to display the necessary forms required by the various Acts.

In two instances improvements were made in the facilities for the taking of meals.

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. JEFFORD,

Additional Sanitary Inspector.











